Not a sound was heard, As they fondly bent To catch each word That fell from his palsied lips:
"Oh bring me," he cried,—and his eyes grew bright, And his face o'erspread with a holy light"Bring me the flowers which the sunbeams sip, lowers that glow on the mountain tip "Give me the flowers I loved to twine, "Fresh from the wood, sweet from the dale-

Save their throbbing hearts,

A hectic glow On his pale check played, And a heavenly smile, And a neaventy same,
As he calmly laid,
Wreathed the mouth of the dying boy;
Some gems they culled from the flowery land,
And gently placed in his open hand; And he folded them to his breast, He held them up to his lips, and pressed And he smiled an angel's smile-He exhaled the sweets of the perfume rare, s lips they spoke to his God the while-And he died-And they withered in his hand.

"The lily fair and the columbine-

"Oh! bring them, bring them here !"

WARY. NEW YORK, 1853. MRET ME IN THE PRIMROSE DELL.

When a shade is on the wood, And the nightingale is singing, And schoes roll along the flood, From the vesper bell low swinging ; When the winds pass gently by, Stealing odors from the rose, When the meon walks up the sky, And the song-birds seek repose Meet me in the primrose dell.

When the bells of flowers are folding, Bow'd by dews that on them rest When the stars are up and holding Converse on the night's blue breast; When the kine sleep on the hill, Where the new hay smelleth sweet, Where all around is so still, We can hear our fond hearts beat-

Meet me in the primrose dell. MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, MARCH 30, 1853. The rumor that the Japan expedition has been counter-manded, prevails very extensively, and it is probably true. bus was to be fitted out to join Commodore Perrie Columba was to be in the second been ordered to the Me-diterranean. We hear, also, of some other important decisions and acts of the new Secretary of the Navy.

Congress, upon the recommendation of the two past Secretaries of the Navy, made a provision for the completion of the California floating dry dock, but with a proviso re-Quiring the approval of the head of the department. Mr. Dobbin, it is rumored, hus decided adversely upon the execution of the provision for completing the dock by enclosing it is a stone basin. It is also reported that the Secretary has rescinded the order given to Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, to resume his former command of the California stations.

The object of the Japan expedition has met with the approval of the American public, and the whole world regarded it with favor. The most sanguine expectations were enter-tained as to its ultimately favorable result. It is to be hoped that the present administration will carry out the project in the most efficient manner.

The President has summoned to this city a number of ar

chitects, who will examine the work on the Capitol, and re-port their opinions upon its character. Upon their report will depend the decision as to the necessity of taking down a portion of the marble work. The report of the select mittee of the Senate on trauds is now before the public, and it certainly tends to a conclusion that a portion of the work and of the material is worthless. The report presents some strong cases of ill-management.

the evidence to speak for itself, and does no

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 31, 1853. The Senate went into Executive session, and, after the doors were opened, Mr. Houston submitted the following resolution, which lies over :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby instructed to furnish the Senate with the report of an examination (on file in the Department of the made of the Patent Office Building in 1851, under the direc-tion of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Mr. Hamlin submitted the following, which lies over:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Senate be authorised to contract with John C. Rivers for a number of copies of copies to each Senator, in addition to the number of copies regarded as in the highest degree happy, judicious and prothe Congressional Globe and Appendix equal to thirty-seven now received by them; and that the price per copy shall be exceed the sum paid under the existing contract.

Several other resolutions, of no public importance, were

Mr. Houston offered the following : Resolved, That unless the President of the United States shall have further communication to make, the Senate will

adjourn on Saturday next.
Mr. Mason said that the President had other communications of an Executive character to make, and thought they would be able to adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday next.

Mr. Houston remarked that he was tired of the delay, and wished to be on his way home.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. New York, April 1.—Advices from San Juan, state that the American Ship Cyane, had been seized at that place on the 12th of March, the authorities of the place protested against the act, and resigned their offices. Two vessels ere sent to Bleufields and Jamaica, to give information to the British authorities. The inhabitants committees of Vigilence. No excitement out of difficulties

with the Nicaraguan transit Company.

Further accounts from Buenes Ayres represent the city to be in a critical state. An army had been raised in the South for her relief, which, however, was utterly routed. Urquisa sent a war steamer to Laplata. He refuses to listen to any terms of adjustment. The supplies, raised for the city, had

been cut off by the besiegers.

PORTUGAL.—Propositions are before the deputies, to nul the monopoly of tobacco.
GERMANY.—The Diet has resolved to enroll 50 instead of 200 thousand troops.

SWITZERLAND.—A fierce spirit has been aroused

against Austrian aggressions.

Austria has determined to maintain the blockade of Tyonise. The women and children have been banished from the place and are perishing to a horrible extent from the cruel and inhuman course adopted towards them. The Emperor has fully recovered. He is greatly dissatisfied with

he course pursued by England in reference to the refugees The firm of Mectane, Jolly & Co., at Vienna, have failed for two hundred thousand florens.
The Turks have evacuated Montenegro, the Pascha having been routed by the inhabitants. The Russian ministers ulti-matum has been repelled by the Divan.

The Sultan invokes the aid of France and England, and a

fleet has been ordered to the Archapelago, by the latter Hon. Abraham W. Venable, the able member of the last Congress from the Hillsborough district, North Carolina, has announced himself as again a candidate. Augustus M

Lewis, Esq., of Franklin, is also a candidate, subject to the decision of a convention. It is not likely that the whigs will have a candidate in the field, judging from present indi-FURTHER PROOF OF SPRING'S GUILT. PHILADELHIA, MARCH 30.—Three double eagles were found this afternoon buried in the yard back of the tavern where Arthur Spring boarded at the time of the murder of Mrs. Lynch and her sister on Federal street. The same

number of \$20 gold pieces were taken from the trunk of Mrs.
Lynch on the night of the murder. As the last link in the chain of circumstances fixing the murder on Spring is now connected, the probability is that he will make a full confession. It is generally thought that he has been the principa actor in many bloody tragedies. WASHINGTON, MARCH 30 .- Daniel Ratcliffe, it is under

stood, will be District Attorney for Washington.

It is stated here, by several who profess to know, that
Messrs. Dickinson and Dix of New York, will decline their appointments.

BOSTON, April 1 .- Additional By THE NIAGARA .- The Niagara saw the steamer Anabia at sea on the 20th uit.
The Mediai family, shortly after their release, embatked

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. New Bedford, April 1.—Sanford & Howland's candle establishment and Willcox's lumber yard, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is computed at \$80,000.

A Democratic meeting on Monday last in Augusta nominated Dr. C. R. Harris for the State Senate, and Messrs Alex. Waker, J. H. Skinner and Absolom Koiner for the House of Delegates, to represent that county in the next

MURDER IN LOUISA .- We learn from the Charlottesville Advocate, that the body of Richard Williams of Orange the existence of the Pet Bank system, ten years or more county, was found in the South Anna river in Louisa county several days since, bearing the marks of violence, and bound with strong cords. He being evidently murdered, the persons in the neighborhood set about hunting up proof as been deposited where Virginia could by hold of the manner of his death, and finally suspicion rested upon or appropriate it; and that all the clamor which Capt. Win. Porter, his wife, his wife's sister, and two of his negro men, who were all examined and committed for trial. The committed was upon the evidence of William's wife, who is Porter's wife's sister, and who had left her husband and was living at Porter's at the time of the murder. Porter is a By Democratic Legitatures" has been the clamor of deman of property and has been highly respected, until by bad association he had fallen upon ovil courses. The neighporhood where the murder was committed is proverbial for integrity and a love of law and order, and a great excite-

STEAMER STAR OF THE WEST. NEW YORK, March 31.-The steamer Star of the West has arrived, having left San Juan on the 23d. She brings mothing later from California, and reports the route healthy and in fine condition. She left in port the sloop of war Cyane waiting orders. The Union also arrived to-day from As-

NEW TRIAL GRANTED TO SPRING-SENTENCE OF CAPIE AND EMMOS. PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The court to day rendered its decision in the case of Spring, recently convicted of murder, granting him a new trial. The petition for a new trial in the case of Caple and Emmos, convicted of murder some time age.

time ago, was not granted. They were sentenced to be restricts legislative sessions to sixty-one days, and extra seshung. FIRE .- A fire broke out at Franklin C. H., on Saturday

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1853.

POLITICAL REACTION.

All great and decided popular demonstrations have their eaction. The law is as universal as the physical law of reound in elastic bodies. All great political victories illustrate by their sequel the above truth. It requires far more energy and diligence to secure a second political victory than a first. Not only is

the ennul of excitement, and the fatigue of exertion to be vercome; but the divisions and strifes that are incident to success, are to be provided against and subdued. These general remarks are made in reference to the spring elections in Virginia. These elections are to embrace dele gates to a new Legislature, representation of the State in Congress, and (most important of all to our internal politics) commissioners of a Board that will exert a greater in-

fluence upon Virginia politics, now and hereafter, than any institution that has yet been known in the State. In view of these impending elections, is it a time for the indulgence of indifference and lethargy on the part of the Democratic party? Is it a time for total disorganization to prevail upon vitally important measures among our friends in the capitol? Is it a time for rivalries, and a multiplication of candidates for office, in the several counties, districts and sections of the State ? Is there no spirit of self-sacrifice for the common good to be found anywhere? Is it a time for men to exalt themselves above the cause to which they profess devotion? Is it a time for anything but carnest, zealous, determined and concerted action to maintain the Democratic cause in that rightful and just ascendancy to

which it is so eminently entitled in Virginia? We take pleasure in complying with the request of the Wytheville Republican in publishing the card of several members of Congress to be found in another column, and we also publish with pleasure Hon. Mr. McMullen's circular to his constituents.

It is, we believe, a fact that the Federal offices which have been conferred upon Virginians in the past, not local in character, have been in a majority of instances, granted to residents of the Eastern part of the State. It is, also, a fact that the Democratic majority of the State is contributed by Western Virginia; Eastern Virginia being upon an average vote, either equally divided, or slightly Whig.

Yet, notwithstanding these circumstances, we believe it has never been the design of the appointing powers at Washington to do injustice to those Districts of the State, which are the strongholds of the Democratic party. The better fortune of Eastern Virginians in this regard has been owing either to accident, or to their greater preximity and easier access to the Federal city; to their greater facilities for eliciting the public attention-for launching out upon and becoming a part of the great tide of public events.

Whatever may be the fact, however, in regard to Federal office, as between Eastern and Western Virginia; it cannot be complained that the State offices are open to the same observation. The Democratic party in the State has certainly of late years evinced a decided disposition to dispense these, equitably and justly, between the two sections of the State

We have every reason to believe from the happy success of the present Federal Administration in dispensing equity in their appointments in other States, that the same success, in satisfying all sections and all supposed subdivisions of the party, will attend their Virginia appointments.

If we are to believe the gossip of newspapers that ha been rife for the past fortnight, the administration has been at some trouble about the Federal appointments for the city of New York. The collectorship of that city is probably the most lucrative office in the Government; and its patronage is said to be no less than some five or six hundred subordinate appointments, many of them commanding considerable salaries, and all very eagerly solicited. It would seem from the same newspaper reports, that this post has been the subject of severe contest between the compromise Democrats of the old organization, and the Barnburner Democrats, who went off with Mr. Van Buren in 1548, and came back to the party in 1852; the two wings of the party being distinguished, respectively as Hards and Softs. Mr. Dickinson is the acknowledged head of the Hards, and Mr. JOHN A. DIX of the Softs.

The accounts of the contest between the rival roses have doubtless been highly exaggerated by the New York Whig and neutral press. Whatever may have been the contest, or the excitement of the contestants, the appointments which have been finally settled upon by the administration must be

per. The whole country North and South will be gratified at the tribute which has been paid by the administration to the worth, talents and patriotism of DANIEL S. DICKINSON. So far as patronage can exert it, in his worthy and trusty keeping has been deposited the control of New York politics. Upon him has been conferred an office, which will not only snable him to make the Union loving and compromise sentiment respected in the Empire State, but an office, the personal emoluments of which, will place the patriot who risked his political existence for his country, above the reach of want for the rest of his life.

The appointment of Mr. Dickinson is an earnest on the part of the administration of its respect for the compromise of 1850, and of its determination to stand firmly by it, and

by the men who established it. We give the appointments with their classification accord-

Offices. Collector, Sub Treasurer, District Attorney Marshal, Naval Officer, Navy Agent, Surveyor, Post Master,	Appointes. Daniel S. Dickinson, John A. Dix, Charles O'Conor, Abraham T. Hillyer, Heman J. Redfield, Conrad Swackhamer, John Cochrane, Issac V. Fewler,	SORT OF SHELL Hurd. Soft. Hard. Hard. Hard. Hard. Soft. Soft.
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A WHIG PRINCIPLE LOST-A VITAL ISSUE II THE SPRING CANVASS GONE.

The following correspondence is published by request Mr. Tomas and by permission of Mr. Caskie: HALL OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, April 1, 1853.

JAMES CASKIE, Esq., President Bank of Virginia.

Dear Sir: My attention has just been called to a communication from the county of King William, signed "Many," and to an editorial immediately under it, in the following

KING WILLIAM Co., March 30th, 1853. To the Editors of the Whig.

Gentlemen-I have recently heard it asserted by our del egate, that the \$37,000 (the portion of the Land Fund to which Virginia was entitled under the last act of distribution,) was not in the Bank of Virginia, as we had always heard, and indeed was no where. This is news to us Can't you enlighten us? If you can, please do so, and oblige

This is also news to us. The money was in the Bank of Virginia—placed there by a law of Congress—and no one had authority to remove it, except the Legislature of the State—which has never exercised its right.—[Whig.

Was the "\$37,000 (the portion of the Land Fund to which Virginia was entitled under the last act of distribution)" ever deposited in the Bank of Virginia, and if so, when? leposited in the Bank of Virginia, very respectfully, Your reply to this, will oblige, very respectfully, H. B. TOMLIN.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, April 1, 1353. BANK OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, APIN 1, 1898.

H. B. TOMLIN, ESQ,
Dear Sir:—In reply to your enquiry, I beg leave to say, as I have often before done to enquiries made in this Bank, of any sum as the money to which Virginia was entitled under the last act of Congress for distribution of the Land Fund. The Bank of Virginia then held, as it had long the property of the congressis subject to check for that or before done, money on deposit subject to check for that or any other purpose, the whole of which was drawn for when the Sub Treasury laws went into operation, so that there has not been for several years past any money on deposit, that could be applied to this or any other payment, to be made by

the United States Government.
Yours, respectfully,
JAMES CASKIE, President.

Thorough Whig as Mr. Caskie is, he is evidently a very mexpert politican. He evidently did not consult the Central Junto. He should not have committed so cruel a blunder as to take away by one dash of the pen so sweet a bone from a party so famished for political principles as his. The allusion to the "several years" since the passage of the Sub-Treasury act, made, we know, without design, is the only redceming clause of his letter, considered as a political docament; for the people are left to infer from the loose expression, that it has been but some three or four years since the money was drawn from the Virginia bank. The fact is, however, that the money was never there at the credit of Virginla at ail; that if ever there, in any form, it was during ago, and vanished with the enactment of the Sab Treasury Law; that no such sum of money has ever to a very great extent, that they had been in the habit of been deposited where Virginia could lay hold of monopolizing the representative honors of the district of which they formed a part. He had recently ascertained the AT THE CREDIT OF THE STATE, AND REPUSED TO BE TOUCHED signing demegogues, trumpeted forth to gull, deceive and defraud the people.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH. This is a cardinal tenet in the Democratic creed. It should be better observed in Virginia. Every day's experience serves to convince us the more forcibly that excessive legislation is becoming one of the crying evils of the times. We need very few legislative enactments, either State or National. Brevity and simplicity should be the leading characteristics in our code of laws. Legislating for private interests and for Individual advancement, is becoming quite

sions to forty days." The time mentioned is full long. The Legislature of New Hampshire rarely continues in session more than thirty night last. A store was entirely consumed, and an old negro woman, who was in the house at the time, burned to death.

Hampshire rarely continues in session more than thirty days. No one in that State ever complains of having too few laws.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1853.

AFTERNOON SESSION.-The Senate met at 4 o'clock. Mr. Sherrard, from the select committee on that subject, eported a bill concerning the Phonix Mining and Manu-

acturing Company. The joint resolution in relation to the Lemmon slave case came up in its order on the Calendar, and was agreed to as

Aves -- Messrs, Ambler, Baldwin, Braxton, Cabell, Carollows: rington, Catlett, Cowan, Creigh, Deneale, Douglas, Fun-sten, Grautham, Hall, Layne, Moncure, Parker, Paxton, Pitman, Reger, Shackelford, Shands, Shefley, Sherrard,

smith, Stovall, Stuart, Tate, Thomas, White-29. Noes-Messrs, Saunders, Sweeney-2. BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:
To incorporate the Fairfield and North River Turnpike

Incorporating the Independent Bank of Liberty-with an company. amendment, offered by Mr. Shepfer, increasing the minimum capital to \$75,000, which was opposed by Mr. Bown.

To amend an act incorporating the Cross Roads and Suming Paint Parameter Company. mit Point Turnpike Company. [Ayes 26, noes 10.] To authorize the Howardsville and Rockfish Turnpike Company to increase their capital stock and extend their coad to Alum Springs, in Rockbridge county. [Ayes 26,

Authorizing an additional subscription to complete a road from Wilson's Creek, in Wayne county, to the Kanawha Turnpike, and to construct a bridge over Coal River. [Ayes

To establish the first magisterial district free schools in the County of Accomac.

To incorporate the New Castle and Gap Mills Turnpike Company. [Ayes 26, noes 12.]

To increase the capital stock of the Junction Valley Turn-

pike Company. [Ayes 26, noes 9.]
To incorporate the Potomac exploring and Mining Company-with amendments.
To incorporate the Whitehall Gold Mining and Manufac-Amending the 20th section of chapter 101 of the Code of

Virginia, concerning wild fowl. To amend the 2d section of an act entitled "An act to esablish a free school district on Saxe's Island, in the county of Accomac," passed June 2d, 1852. Accomac. passed June 2d, 1852.
Incorporating the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Wheeling.
Amending an passed March the 29th, 1851, concerning the Militia. [Aves 30, no 1.] To authorize Elijah Gillenwaters and John S. Gillenwa ors to erect a dam across the North fork of Holston river. On motion of Mr. PITMAS, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

An engrossed bill to amend the third section of chapter 4 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to districting the State or representatives in Congress, was taken tp, with the resentatives in Congress, was more than the construction of the co amendments of the Senate; and on this motion, Mr. JACK-son of Wood, demanded the previous question, which was sustained, and being put was determined in the affirmative,

Subsequently a message was received from the Senate by ves 69, noes 67. Mr. Douglas, who informed the House that the Senate by Mr. Douglas, who informed the House that the Senate insisted on their amendment to the said bill.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Rapid Ann Navigation Company, being the order of the day, was taken up, read a third time and passed—ayes 73, noes 31.

On motion of Mr. Andreson, the House agreed to the following the said of the said of the said of the said of the said bill.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the House agreed to the fol-

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the House agreed to the for-lowing resolution:
Resolved, That the General Assembly will on Monday, the fourth day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. proceed to the election of a Brigadier General of the 2d brigade Virgi-nia Militia. to fill the the vacancy caused by the death of Brigadier General Wm. Lumbert.
Ordered that Mr. Anderson carry, the same to the Senate Ordered that Mr. Anderson carry the same to the Senate

and ask their concurrence therein.

An engrossed bill providing for the removal of free negroes An engrossed bill providing for the removal of free negroes and mulattees from the Commonwealth, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Botton of Amelia.

Mr. Speed moved to lay the bill on the table and make it the order of the day for Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Smith of Russell, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. On this motion Mr. Oldham demanded the previous appeting which was anothined by the House and which has

uestion, which was sustained by the House, and which be question, which was sustained by the frouse, and which de ing put, was determined in the negative—ayes 50, noes 61. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Spere, to make the said bill the order of the day for Saturday next, a 0% o'clock, was determined in the affirmative. A communication was received from the first and second

Auditors, enclosing a joint statement of the public debt, af-er making certain credits alluded to in a resolution of the House of Delegates, requiring such statement to be made On motion of Mr. TALLIAPERRO, the said communication, with the accompanying documents, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A Senate till concerning the assessment and collection of

he public revenue, being the unfinished business of yesterday, was taken up. day, was taken up.

The clause in reference to the forms to be furnished to tax payers, is in the following words: "And such persons shall, within ten days thereafter, make out and deliver to the Com-

missioner, or deposit with the clerk of the county, or cor missioner, or deposit with the clerk of the county, of co-poration court, statements of all property, moneys and cre-dits, which such person is required by this act to list."

Mr. Jackson of D. and T., made an unsuccessful motion to amend the bill in the 26th section, relative to the property

celey "kept in any shop or manufactory for sale." etion of the bill providing the subjects for license tax, Mr. Brooks moved to amend by striking out the word "two" and inserting "four" in the following clause: "All distilleries kept in operation as much as two months

On this motion, Mr Jackson of Wood, demanded the pren the year.' vious question which was sustained, and being put was de-termined in the affirmative—ayes 66, noes 49. Mr. McDonald then moved to amend the clause as amendid, by striking out the words "kept in operation as much as four months in the year." Rejected—ayes 32, noes 71.

Mr. DUNN moved to strike out the whole clause as amend-ad. Rejected—ayes 19, nocs 93. On motion of Mr. WEST, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1853. SENATE.

A joint resolution providing for the election of a Brigadier General, in place of the late General William Lambert, de-ceased, on Monday, 4th of April, was agreed to. WOOL GROWING.

When the Senate adjourned on Thursday night it had un der consideration a bill to incorporate the Piedmont Wool Growing and Grazing Company. It provided for "conductoriowing and orazing Company. It provided for "conducting the business of rearing sheep for the production of woods, sawing timber, or for any other legitimately agricultural pursuit in the counties of Nelson and Augusta."

The "legitimately agricultural" feature of the bill was tribber and counties of M. W. Warnen.

stricken out, on motion of Mr. WITCHER. The bill was discussed by Messes. Deneale, Sheffey, Witcher, Ambler, Thomas, Douglas, Moncore, Stovall, SHACKELFORD, STUART, MARTIN, and others, and came up this morning as the unfinished business.

Mr. Cabrell moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed,

upon which proposition, Mr. Whits demanded the previous question, and the bill was indefinitely postponed—ayes 20, TAX ON DOGS.

Mr. Sheffey called up the bill to authorize the county courts of Fairtax, Prince William, Marion, Augusta and Monongalia, to impose a tax on dogs. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Sheffey, read a third time and passed. PETERSBURG AND GREENSVILLE AND RUANOKE RAILROAD.
Mr. Sheffey called up the bill to authorize the union Mr Sherrey called up the bill to authorize the union of he Greensville and Roaneke Rail Road Company with the

Petersburg Rail Road Company. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Sheffey, read a third time and passed. MILITIA FINES IN MARSHALL Mr. Martin from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill allowing the Sheriff of Marshall county further time to pay the militia fines in his hands, collected in

Mr. TATE called up the bill to change the times for hold-

ing the Circuit Courts of the fifteenth circuit. Mr. TATE offered a substitute for the bill, which was concurred in, and as amended, the bill was read a third time and passed. THE JUNY BILL.

Mr. Sherrev called up the bill concerning the compensation of Jurers and their qualification and manner of selection in certain cases. A substitute for the House bill had been reported by a select committee, and was now under

onsideration. Mr. Sherrey, on the part of the committee, explained the ovisions of the substitute.
The substitute was discussed by Mesers, Sheffer, Thou-

AS, SHACKELFORD and MARTIN, until the hour of noon, when the bill authorizing A SHORT RAIL BOAD TO CHARLOTTESVILLE Came up as the unfinished business. It was opposed by Messrs. SHACKELFORD and MARTIN, and sustained by Mr.

Mr. Barbour, announcing that that body adhered to their disagreement to the Senate's amendment to the bill apportioning the State into Congressional Districts. Subsequently the communication was called up by CAMPBELL, who moved that a free conference be asked of the House of Delegates. Mr. McDrarmon desired a direct vote on the proposition

o recede.

Mr. PARKER Said, that he felt it to be due to the people of the district, whom he had the honor to represent upon that floor, to correct a misapprehension, which he found to exist course of legislation upon matters of congressional appor-tionment, so far as the two counties of the Eastern Shore

incut to the present time.
In 1791, Accomne and Northampton alone composed the district. Acts 1791, p. 7.
In 1792, the counties of York, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, Warwick, Gloucester and Mathews formed

the district. Acts 1792, p. 1. In 1802, the counties of York, Middlesex, Mathews, James City, Gloucester, Warwick, Elizabeth City, Accomac and Northampton. Acts 1802, p. 17. In 1813, the counties of York, Middlesex, Mathews, James City, Gloucester, Warwick, Elizabeth City, Accomac and Northampton, and the city of Williamsburg. Acts 1812-13, p. 30.
In 1823, the counties of York, Mathews, James City.
Gloucester, Warwick, Accomac, Northampton and City of
Williamsburg. Acts 1822-2, p. 41.
In 1833, the counties of York, Mathews, James City,

Gloucester, Warwick, Accounte, Northampton and Williams-

so close, that his election formed the subject of a very ani-mated context before the House of Representatives of the

United States.

Gen. Parker had always been a peculiar friend of Col. Bassett, and he was elected, as Mr. P. had always been informed, in consequence of Col. Bassett's retiring expressly for the purpose of giving his friend, (Gen. Parker,) an opporunity of being elected. He was sustained by Col. Has settle friends, and so far as his election is concerned, he may e regarded as much a Western Shore, as an Eastern Shore

numbers.

During all the time that the Eastern Shore; was without a representative, he believed that several gentlemen from that uarter were candidates and defeated. He was not now prepared to enumerate them. Certainly, however, among them was a highly respected constituent of his, the venable John Eyre, a highly respected constituent of his, the venture John Byre, of Northempton; and another, whom he could name, was that statesman of consumate ability and orator of surpassing cloquence and power, Abel P. Upshur, who never succeeded in becoming the representative of the district. In the election of Mr. Wise and of Gen. Bayly afterwards, it was well known that there was a very general acquirescence, certainly among their political friends on both sides of the certainly among their political friends on both sides of the bay. He contended that the Eastern Shore had not heretobay. He contended that the Eastern Shore had not heretofore monopolized the honor of representation, and that hereafter as a section, she must certainly be unable to do so, by
adding as this bill does to the already preponderating sectional strength of the Western Shore, the counties of Middlesex, (aeretofore a part of the District,) King and Queen,
Essex, Richmond and Westmoreland.

essex, Richmond and Westmoreiand. He would also add, that as regards the Senate of Virginia, the Eastern shore had not obtained any undue appropria-tion of representation over the other portions of the dis-tricts, with which those counties had been associated. He felt it to be proper for nim to make these remarks explanatory if was thus denied the privilege of relieving the substitute from the objections which some members entertained to-which his two counties had been connected; and of the wards it, and which, in all probability, lost me the support share which had fallen to them in the matter of representa-

Mr. Catlett said—Mr. President: It appears to me that this debate is altogether irrelevant; but I am induced, from the remarks of the senator from Accome, to say a few words in reply. Mr. President, in my action on this subject, I have been governed by no personal considerations. I do not legislate for any man or set of men. I am governed by not legislate for any man or set of men. I am governed by mat I consider will conduce to the good of my country and the success of the democratic party; and lastly, though not legislate for any man or set of men. I am governed by the grevious question from Angusta, (Mr. Sheffer,) has attempted to make the impression that we were not prevented by the previous question from amending and introducing the substitute as a new proposition before the vote was taken on the proposition of the great case, in order that the purpose of correcting the impression which matter, and for the purpose of correcting the impression which matter, and for the purpose of correcting the impression which matter, and for the purpose of correcting the impression which matter, and for the purpose of correcting the impression which matter, and for the purpose of correcting the impression which matter, and for the purpose of correcting the impression when might be made by remarks of members on the opposition that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnanism that they have exercised a great deal of magnan ing out their wisnes, and, so believing. I shall pursue the even tenor of my way, without regard to denunciations, let them come from whatever quarter they may.

Mr. Dovolas said he should vote for the committee of conterance. He desired to adopt every suggestion—to try every plan of accomodating the differences between the two houses, until all had been examinated. He should do this, although he thought the action of the materity.

nouses, until an had be action of the majority in another although he thought the action of the majority in another part of this Capitol had been tyrannical and anjust to the of an octous gag, and had followed it up by a contemptions refusal even to consider the amendment of the Senate. In spite of all this, however, he should, whilst upholding the constitutional rights and privileges of the Senate, put himself right before the country, by a continued display of the same spirit of justice and conclustion which he had endeavored to make his guide from the beginning of the discussion on the apportionment bill. He would call particular attention to the course pursued by himself and his friends on this floor. They had constitutional the second of the discussion on the apportionment bill. He would call particular attention to the course pursued by himself and his friends on the second of the secon part of this Capitor had occur tyraninear and halpest to the minority, and growsly discourteous to this house. They had inflicted a wrong upon the minority through the operation of an ocious gag, and had followed it up by a contemptuous tention to the course pursued by himself and his friends on this floor. They had sought no under advantage of their ter, who says his object is to carry out Democratic meaadversaries in a hasty and illiberal resort to parliamentary trick or strategy. On the contrary, when they found then selves, unexpectedly, in a decided majority in this branch of the legislature, they brought forward a scheme of their own, but made no effort to force it upon Senators without affording opportunity for discussion or amendment. They had the closest scruting. In this spirit had they Invited the closest scrutiny. In this spirit had they dealt with their opponents, from early in the morning until gas light in the evening. But the Sonator from Rockingham has risen to vindicate the majority in the other House, and performs his task by assailing the majority in this. He undertakes to settle accounts between them on the searce of instice and magnanimity. He charges that the the score of justice and magnanimity. He charges that the majority here, had, themselves, followed the example they complain of eisewhere, of calling the previous question, and then he makes a farious defence of his friends against some imaginary charge of corruption. Mr. D. had never heard such a charge, and should therefore take no notice of that stand or fall. ortion of the Senator's remarks. As to the complaint of the previous question, let facts speak for themselves. He ppealed to facts, and left a candid world to judge between them. When and by whom was the previous question called on this floor? By a Senator who acted with the Senator from Rockingham-and its application was first made when the judgment of the Senate on the House bill hung in doubt No doubt the Senator thought he wa and uncertainty. gaining a point, and we, to save time, thought it as good a time as any to test our relative strength. The Senator from time as any to test our relative story, complain of this call. He Rockingham does not, however, complain of the semanters of the Senate came to a vote on the amendment complains that the Senate came to a vote on the amendment complains that the Senate came to a vote on the amendment that the Senate scheme is more democratically that the Senate scheme is the scheme is more democratically that the Senate scheme is more democratically cause, indeed, has he for such complaint. The Senator mark in the front of the Constitution, and is from Marshall three times offered his amendment, and three times withdrew the same, and when he had offered it for the time. I take to be characteristics of true Democracy; fourth time, and it had been discussed at considerable and fidelity to the Constitution I cannot suppose length, the previous question was called by the Senator from to be anti-democratic. What is it then that makes the Fairlax. At this point the Senator from Rockingham, not him of Marshall, raised a clamor because some amendment verse? Why, sir, the Senator from Rockingham says that it

of the Senator from Marshall, under its operation. Small him of Marshall, raised a clamor because some amendment to the amendment, so often offered and withdrawn, had not been considered, and he insisted that the question should not then be taken. Sir, at this rate of proceeding, the Sen-ator from Marshall would not have got his amendment to suit him, till dooms day. He would remind the Senate that of cattle, sheep and hogs, and the value thereof."

On motion of Mr. Dunn, the section was amended by inserting the word "jewelry" after the word "silver plate," and in the 21st line by inserting the same word, so as to extend to the Senate, and had never been announced to the stated to the Senate, and had never been announced to the House of Delegates. And was it adopted? No, Senator from Marshall, but an alteration, made after less one gentiemen holding, as I am informed, twelve of the proposition was placed in the hands of the President, and fifteen in his hands. Now, sir, that plan was proposed to Senate until the previous question was demanded. In fact, it was changed, to suit the views of those interested sir, this sly little amenument was never offered according to any parliamentary law or usage, and was not for that reason out one or more of the before the Senate. Yet in this is the weighty cause of condemnation so suddenly discovered by the Senator from ted by the House and senator Rockingham. That Senator too (said Mr. D.) had the ambiguity like to inquire by whether the senator too (said Mr. D.) had the ambiguity like to inquire by whether the senator too (said Mr. D.) sir, this sly little amendment was never offered according

> not shrink from it,—he rather counted it, and wanted the country to see and judge for itself.
>
> But, said Mr. Dovolas, the section of Democrats with which he acted, was to be brought under the party lash. A coalition with the Whigs to carry Whig measures had been beyond the previous question, he was prevented from moving coalition with the Whigs to carry Whig measures had been plainly intimated if not directly charged on them. He repelled the instinuation with scorn. He was neither to be read out nor whipped in by that course of proceeding. It was vain to try to beautify the ugly proportions of the House fell, or to make it acceptable to him or those democrats who acted with him, by representing it as the caucus scheme. He had not learned his democracy in a caucus, and should not put himself in its keeping, unless it became indispensable to the preservation or success of democratic principles. He did not think such was the case now. Democrate principles are not involved, nor democratic success endangered, if it were permitted to him and his friends to rely upon the very same data relied on by the authors of the House bill. He would say here for the information of the country, that the are not involved, nor democratic success endangered, if it ware permitted to him and his friends to rely upon the very same data relied on by the authors of the House bill. He same election returns formed the data upon which both the House bill and the Senate's amendment were framed. By that test they are both democratic and he would further say, that the amendment he had supported was in its origin and inception, Democratic. It was devised in a Democratic committee, introduced by a Democrat, and so far as he knew, never seen by or submitted to a Whig previous to its presentation to the Senate. The advantage it possessed over the House bill, he thought, consisted in its conforming more nearly to the constitutional requirement, and being more just in its grouping of the several counties and towers to have a constitution of the several counties and towers the house was concacted by a several counties and towers the House bill, he thought, consisted in its conformal more nearly to the several counties and tower the House bill, he thought, consisted in its conformal more nearly to the constitutional requirement, and being more just in its grouping of the several counties and towers into during a proposed by the Sen-age and towers into during the several counties and towers into during the relation upon this subject has been this: When this bill came from the House, I was not satisfied with it, but concluded to vote for it, as it was sent to us, to save them that the confusion which I expected with it, but concluded to vote for it, as it was not satisfied with it, but concluded to vote for it, as it was not satisfied with it, but concluded to vote for it, as it was not to us, to save them this bill came from the House, I was not satisfied with it, but concluded to vote for it, as it was not to us, to save them this bill came from the House, I was not satisfied with it, but concluded to vote for it, as it was sent to us, to save them this bill came from the House, I was not satisfied with it, but concluded to vote fo

> declaration, that for himself, neither senatorial nor editorial thunders had any terror-and when conscious, as he then was, of discharging his duties here to the sansfaction of those ter, and feared no denunciation.
>
> Mr. Deneals said—Mr. President': I rise more for the purpose of vindicating the action of the Democratic beauting the question of that party with whom it has been my pleasure to act, than for the purpose of debating the question properly before the Senate. The Senator from King William, has referred to the action of the Democratic party in the other House, and charges their action as illiberal and unjust, in catting the previous question, by which debate was cut off. He has contrasticed their action with the action of the majority in this House, and seems to exait at the contrast he has drawe. Now, Mr. President, my object is, to set messale and seems to exait at the contrast he has drawe. Now, Mr. President, my object is, to set messale and seems to exait at the contrast he has drawe. Now, Mr. President, my object is, to set messale and seems to exait at the contrast he has drawe. Now, Mr.

tion about "party dictation." The bill passed by the House has been denounced by Democrats as unconstitutional; as the work of corruption, &c. Now, Mr. President, tional; as the work of corruption, &c. Now, Mr. President, gentlemen who entertain these opinions, aught to vote against the proposition, and expose the authors. The issue is made up, and the country alone can decide. But, sir, and the country alone can decide. But, sir, and we need guarantee of the parity of the motives is made up, and the country alone can decide. But, sir, and we need the country alone can decide. But, sir, and we need the country of the motives who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew. Nation, Wellman, West, Walson, Wellman, Pretiow, Rice, Richeson, Scott, Segar, Shate of the country store the motives when the parity of the motives to a decide with the country store the motive will the country store the motive store the motiv way, have pressed the war in the Senate, and, by the co-operation of the whole Whig vote, they have descated the will of their party. These are the facts. Now, had those Senators been able to control the caucus in their own way.

triumph of principles can ever be achieved. as much purity of purpose, and anxiety to subserve the best after it left the hands of those who, charged with that duty, sion, I will say, that I believed the caucus were actuated by interests of the State, as any gentlemen ever were, in or out of the Legislature. of the Legislature. Mr. Thomas said-It may be thought unbecoming in any

Mr. Themas said—It may be thought unbecoming in any of the political party to which he belonged, to participate in this discussion. The Whigs here, sir, are in a hopeless minority. They cannot expect to have their wishes or views upon this subject regarded. All we can do is to judge burg, the counties of New Kent. Charles City, Mathews, and Selection of the constitution. Now, sir, the bill as it comes ments of the constitution. Now, sir, the bill as it comes in four the louse of Delegates, is commended to the majority of the Senate as being of the true democratic origin—the professive of citated with other counties for sixty years; out of which time, according to the best of his knowledge, the Esstern of the constitution, and frame of the representatives were Thomas M. Bayly. Severn E. Parker, Henry A. Wise, and Thomas H. Bayly.

Disp., on Thursday the 3th of March at S. P. M., from the House of Delegates, is commended to the majority of the senate of the constitution. Now, sir, the bill as it comes inches of the constitution. Now, sir, the bill as it comes in the two democratic origin—the profession was not present, that he might now he regretted that gentleman was not present, that he might now he regretted that gentleman was not present, that he might now he regretted that gentleman was not present, that the tendence of the constitution. Now, sir, the bill as it comes in plant, of acting with the Whigs, he had only to say, and he regretted that gentleman was not present, that the might now he require in the countries of the constitution. Now, sir, the bill as it comes in plant, of acting with the Whigs, he had only to say, and he regretted that gentleman was not present, that the might now he require in the countries of the constitution. Now, sir, the bill as it comes in plant, of acting with the Whigs, he had only to say, and the regretted that gentleman was not present, that the might now he require in the countries of the constitution. Now, sir, the bill as it comes in plant, of acting with the Whigs, he had only to say, and the regretted that gentleman was not present, that the might now he require in the countries of the constitution in the countries of the sent of the Senate as the substantial that the countries of the sent of the constitution in the plant of the sent of the sent

Col. Thomas M. Bayly was elected only by a close vote; but little which scheme succeeds. Under either, the Whig Democracy If he could accustom the Whigs to the 300 party is in a small minority; but regarding the Senate bill as more in accordance with the constitution, I shall sustain it smile at the threats of being read out of the Democratic

Mr. Sherrey explained how the proposition was subject Mr. STOVALL hoped the matter would stop just here. The proposition was to appoint a committee of conference. Let us agree to the resolution, and go on with the public busi-

Alexantians. There has been so much said about the sub-ditate, which I had the honor to offer, and the circumstan-es under which it was presented and withdrawn, that I deem than to due to truth and justice to myself, as well as the party with fell.) which it is my pride to act, to make a statement of facts in elation to the history of that part of the Senate's proceed-

When I offered that substitute, I stated expressly that my object was not to embarrass the friends of the original pro-ossition, but that I supposed their proposition would be pen to amendment, before the vote would be taken on my ibstitute. But when informed by the then occupant of the Chair, (Mr. Sheffer,) that such would not be the case, I immediately withdrew my substitute, for the purpose, as I men stated, of giving the friends of the original proposition he opportunity of putting their favorite scheme, in the

They did so, and when my substitute came up, finding nad put it, I asked the liberty of modifying it to meet my own views. It was denied me, and the previous question, moved by a Whig, sestained by the entire Wolg vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire Wolg vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate, together with a few memitire while vote of the Senate whill while vote of the Senate while vote of the Senate while vote hers of the Democratic party, against the protestations bers of the Democratic members of the Senate, and appeals of the Democratic members of the Senate, and I was denied the privilege of relieving the substitute party in the Legislature had afterwards voted for the same of those members for my proposition.

I state these facts, in order that the Democratic party of the country may know the precise history of this whole matter, and for the purpose of correcting the impression

mity in this body, while the majority in the other branch of this General Assembly have pursued a different course there. Dearmon, Reger, Shands, Smith, Stuart 9. SLEE,) but has that gentleman forgotten that we were met at every turn by the call for the previous question, and that the gentleman from Richmond county, (Mr. BRAXTON.) obtained the floor, and demanded the previous question on the abation of the proposition of the gentleman from Louisa, (Mr. AMBLER,) and thus cut off all amendments. Such is the history of this whole proceeding, and these the circumstances under which gentiemen are claiming the exercise of sures.) that they are purshing a very singular course to attect their object, when they are co-operating with the Whig party, who are voting in solid phaladx against a large mapority of the great Democratic party of the State. Who ever knew the While party to be found veting in solid plia lanx for any Democratic measure ! Gentlemen may fancy to themselves that they are carrying out Democratic policy, but I beg leave to assure them such has not been my experienec; and unless I am greatly mistaken, they will find, perhaps, when too late, that they have been "in the w I will not pass judgment on their action. that for the great Demogratic party of the State, not doubt-ing but that a voice will shortly come up from the deep boon of that party, emphatically expressive of the opinions of the people on their course. By that I am willing they shall

Mr. SHACKELFORD said -1 cannot agree with the Senator from Rockingham, (Mr. Daneale,) and the Schotor from Marshall, (Mr. Martin,) in the views which they have expressed on this subject. The Senator from Marshall says, that the House plan for the the appointment of the Congressional districts is a democratic plan-the democratic planand creates the implication, that the plan adopted by the Senate, is not democratic. Now, sir, I should like to know, and I challenge the Senator from Marshall to show, by wha and I change the advocates is to be adjudged the demo-crate plan—what are the cor-marks of democracy which it bears about it? What are the democratic principles it contains as contra-distinguished from the plan of the Senate is the plan proposed by a caucus of the Democratic party. What sort of a caucus? There never was, so far as I know. a full attendance of the Democratic party. The party was very much divided, and many meetings were held, until finally the number who attended dwindled into a small minority and the majority could only be exed out by many proxted by the House and sent to the Senate. Here, sir, I should like to inquire by what authority this change was made? Was it by the authority of the caucus? Certainly Rockingham. That Senator too (said Mr. D.) had the amplest opportunity to suggest amendments. In the morning plest opportunity to suggest amendments. In the morning he had indicated a desire so to do, and to that end, moved to lay the bill on the table, and he, (Mr. Dovotas,) voted with the Senator. But the morning session expired, the evening waxed late, the lamps were lighted, and no sound came from the Senator, until weared out with five or six hours of laborious application to the subject under consideration, the previous application to the subject under consideration, the previous application to the subject under consideration, the previous question was called upon the thrice withdrawn substitute of the Senator from Marshall, and then the Senator from Marshall, and then the Senator from the subject with the caucus plan, have not the same right to the Senator from Marshall, and then the Senator from that the caucus plan to suit themselves, and with which he co-operates elsewhere. Mr. Dovotas and then the subject to the subject to the subject to the subject to the senator from the subject to the subject to please themselves; and I should like to know by what rule it is that other gentleman who may not be satisfied with the caucus plan, have not the same right to change it, to suit their views! What right have these gentlemen to change the caucus plan to suit themselves, and then to say to others, you shall take this plan as we have them pleased to fashion it out of caucus and after the caucus. Even here, sir, upon this floor, the Senator from Marshall, affecting to sepport the caucus plan, makes a proposition country to see and judge for itself.

emanated from a Democratic source, and was prepared and emanated from a Democratic survey and was prepared and proposed by some of the very democrats who are now de-nouncing it. Sir, so far as Democratic authority can in ke

Came up as the unfinished business. It was opposed by Messrs. Shacker, proposed by Messrs. Proposed by Messrs. Shacker, proposed by Messrs. Shacker, proposed by Messrs. Proposed

to the country, for he felt that no man who examined inis question and the position occupied by himself, and those driving off the Whigs from its support, and preventing hand was the easy course of submission-on the other relsconstruction and denunciation, and the distant hope of tardy pustice. Where the House bill had originated, he would not under-

we should have heard nothing of corruption, nor of the other changes which have been urged on this floor.

Mr. President, I shall co-operate with the party that sent me here, so long as I occupy the position conferred upon me by their generous confidence; and whenever duty or honor compels me to separate from the party, I shall return the trust confided to me to those that conferred it.

I verily believe that without party organization, no great it came to the Senate it was not as he was informed, was a most linear and as the protest of a large and respectable number of the democratic party; and after that plan left the caucus, it was materially altered, and as nor compels me to separate from the party, I shall return the that plan left the caucus, it was materially altered, and as that plan left the caucus, it was materially altered, and as I verify believe, that without party organization, no great it came to the Senate, it was not, as he was informed and believed, the plan agreed on in the caucus. On the other hand, the plan he proposed had not one letter or figure changed dered. He had, once before, been placed in a position like the present. Tuen, for a time, he was misunderstood; but an examination of his course caused a verdict to be rendered in his favor, and the abiding confidence he felt in the people, assured him that there would be a like verdict in the present

smile at the threats of being the veteran. Senator in his e ty, when he looked upon the veteran. Senator in his e (the Senator from Russell) who had stood so long one the Senator from Russen, the foremost in the Deniocratic ranks, and now in his old a was to be excommunicated by hot-heads, who, if they one

neceed in driving out such men, would, upon cooler not tion be the first to woo them back.

Sustained, as he was, by the high sense of daty and Sustained, as in-right which animated him, for one, he che-right neigh-issue which gentlemen tendered. He had taken more us han he Intended, and he thanked the-(here the hamin-

Mr. Wave said that he had never been in the cases, was a part of his duty to assist in framing an Apportuning bill, and in doing so, he would close his eyes to party if was necessary to carry out the requirements of the Con-

STUART appealed to Senators to come to a vote Mr. STUART appeared the adoption of the proposition of the proposition

Ar. Witches was in favor of the appointment of a conoffice. It appeared from the action previously taken;

he opposite party that they did not desire his vote. To he opposite party that to do without it. In voting as: ape which best suited themselves.

They did so, and when my substitute came up, finding not in the precise form in which I had supposed I

Democratic now. He did not object to it. It they were. cordance with the constitution. Mr. Witchea closed by a of ferring to his course on a previous occasion, when he had

> Mr. Strake demanding the ayes and nos, a committee of Conference was ordered by the following vote: Ayes—Messes Ambler, Baldwin, Boroc's, Brown, Cabe of Campbell, Carrington, Catlett, Cowan, Gregn, Dougla Grantham, Greaver, Hall, Layne, Mason, Moneure, Park III Paxton, Saumiers, Shackellord, Shelley, Sherrard, Stoye P Thomas, Thompson, Wade, Ward, White, Witcher-39 Nogs-Messrs, Boykin, Deneale, Funsten, Marun, M. A Dearmon, Reger, Shands, South, Stuart - 9. [Messes, Brakton and Pitman, and Sweensy and Tay The President announced Messis. Douglas, Those

Mr. STUART demanding the ayes and noes, a committee

AMBLER, MONCURE, STOVALL, DENEALS and MARTIN as committee of conference. The hour of 2 arriving, the Senate took a reguntled o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1853

Mr. Massey, according to order, submitted the report ne majority and of the minority of the special comm appointed some time since to enquire into the char affairs of the Baltimore and Onio Rail Road.

and to have the same printed.

Mr. Jackson, of D. and T., moved that the question is fixided, and the question being put on said motio termined in the negative.

The question being out on the motion to by the same e table and print, was determined in the affirmative

all ardent spirits, was read the first and second time retail ardent spirits, was read the first oil second their referred to the contailtee of Courts of Justice.

An engrossed bill to amend the third section of clap four of the Code of Virginia in relation to districting State for Representatives in Congress, was taken up, we the amendments proposed thereto by the Senate, to wh House disagreed, and on which the Senate insisted Mr. Bargova moved that the House adhere to the gement to the said amendments, and on this metion i

anded the previous question, which was sustained and nestion being thereupon put, on motion of Mr. Bassocs.

In act to amend the 34 section of chapter 4 of the t rigidia, in relation to districting the State for tep es in Congress; and they have appointed on the Mosers, Douglas, Thomas, Amelia, Moncuae, St Deneals and Martin, members of the Committee," Mr. Dunn asked the previous question on agreeing to aid resolution; which was sustained by the House ng put was determined in the affirmative-ayes 83

the disagrement of the two Houses on the bill, et

rules with a view to reconsider the vote by which the amement was agreed to, relative to the exemption from spoilicense, of licensed merchants, who exchange and but their goods for country produce.

In the 10th section of the bill the following clause agree. "A planter or farmer may sell to his neighbor, salt, i steel, ica, sugar, coffee, molasses, spices, gypsum, gu bowder, lead, or cotton yarn, when such articles are

ace or other property taken to market." Mr. Willsuns made an unsurcessful motion to liser ter the word "farmer" in the first line of sald clause word "miller," and by Mr. Oldstan, to strike out the v

BILLE PASSED.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: For the better regulation of trade and travel on the Alst andria Canal.

To amend and re-enact 2d and 3d sections, and repeal to

in section of chapter 53 of the Code of Virginia. To incorporate the Worfield Cod Mining Company, in 2 ounties of Tanswell and Wayne.
To accend the 1st and 5th sections of an act incorporate of the Monticello Bank, passed Murch 22, 1853. To amend the charter of the Garnett Gold Mining Cou

ny to construct, strengthen and perfect the works and in a provements of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and of the Alexandria Canal [Aves 26, noes 7] Authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe behalf of the Commonwealth to the capital stock of the Warren and Hampshite Coal Mine Rail Road Company-

various reports of committees concurred in. On motion of Mr. STOVALL, the Senate adjourned.

In the House or Delegares, on Thursday, March 3 the bill arranging the counties into Congressional Distri heing taken up, and the question being on agreeing to Senate's amendment, (a substitute for the entire bill:) Mr Willey desired to know whether a motion to be all Willey desired to show admitted; if not, a sense justice to himself and his constituents required that should submit that motion. The bill, as it originally pasterns, and in its provisions had violated every principle right, by so arranging his district as to embrace a large tent. tion of territory extending from the Ohlo river to the Ridge, possessing no afficity, political or otherwise, the constituents he represented. He had voted in car az well as in the House, for the reasons he had just assi-against this bill. The Senste, by their amendment, he forming more nearty to the constitutional requirement, and being more just in its grouping of the several counties and towns into districts. The Whigs had volunteered to aid inim, for reasons satisfactory to themselves. The ventured to say that when the minority on this floor found they were been offered. They did not decline Whig aid if it had been offered. They did not decline Whig votes in another place. Mr. D. never refused them here or elsewhere, but was always glad to get them, especially when they helped him to obtain justice for his constituents, or to break the sceptre of tyranny. He would conclude, with the simple declaration, that for himself, neither senatoral nor editorial he represented, and inserting one in no respect identified feeling or interest, with a large majority of the voters would properly constitute his district. He hoped the Ho would acquiesce in his motion, in order to give him time reflect in what manner he should apply the remedy and cure to his constituents that measure of justice to v they were justly entitled; but should the House dere-otherwise, and force now upon his constituents this

ostracism, he should yete against the amendment, and all fair and legitimate means to deleat it.

The question to lay on the table and print was then do mined in the negative, and the vote to disagree to the ate's amendment resulted: ayes 59, noce 67. So the an ments of the Senate were lost

[GOMMUNICATED] During the discussion upon the bill entitled a bill cerning the assessments and collection of the Public nee' to the section directing the Commissioners of the enuc to grant licenses—Mr. Tomas moved an amen to the section, the object of which was to suppressentation of notes under the denomination of the de-

portionment, had met together, and (after many meetings and consultations with Senators and delegates from all sections of the State.) prepared this plan as the result of these consultations, and he had proposed it without "a cross to a tora dot to an i."

He asked, were not the circumstances under which the plan was offered a guarantee of the parity of the motives of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew that opposition to the house bill would be the stend for the consultations, and he had proposed it without "a cross to a tora dot to an i."

He asked, were not the circumstances under which the plan was offered a guarantee of the parity of the motives of those who offered and sustained it? Every one knew that opposition to the house bill would be the stend for the consultations. The vote upon the amendment was by no means a test to the consultations with Senators and delegates from all sections of the state. Handly, He den, Intring, Jackson of Wood, Johnson Jones Chesto-field, Jones of Marshall, Jordan, Kilby, King Lee, Martz, Mossey Maupin, McColloch, McKing Lee, Michael, Nicholson, Oldham Payne, Pendleton, Petron, Pretiow, Rice, Richeson, Scott, Segar, Sianta Stevens, Stuart, Tate, Townes, Vawter, Wals would be the stend for the consultations of the state of the consultations of the consul

LATEST FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON Boston, March 31.—The officers of the U. S. ship mantown report that when she left Port Prays, 100 Adams was employed on the coast survey, under I

ant Lynch. The brigs Perry and Bainbridge were on the Sout coast, looking for slavers. Many vessels sailing under American flag were engaged in the traffic. The Germantown lost only four men during her absent

DEATH OF MRS. CASS. DETROIT, April 1.-Mrs. Cass, wife of the Hon. Les Cass, died last night. -

MARRIED. MARRIED, on the 22nd of March, in the county of Charlotte Dr. Hughart, Mr. C. H. OLIVER of Nortoway county, Virgina Miss BETTIE F., daughter of John C. Lograham, decreased

Christian Advocate please copy

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Mr. Massey moved to lay the said reports on the tab.

The Senate bill requiring an eath to be taken and a be a be given before a license or certificate can be granted

here to the disagreement to the amendments of the S to the said bill, was determined in the affirmative ayes 68, noes 62, Mr. Bansaga was requested to carry the same to Senate and inform them of the action of the House ther A message was subsequently received from the Senat Mr. Stovall, who informed the House that the Senate agreed to the following resolution, in which they reque the concurrence of the House of Delegates: "Resolved, That the Senate respectfully ask a confer

The unfinished business of yesterday, being a bill pro-ing for the collection of revenue, was taken up. Mr. Hessaub made an unsuccessful motion to posse the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Massey mode an unsuccessful motion to suspend

hased as a return load or part of a return load, for his

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1853. SENATE.
AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Senate met at 4 o'de

pany, in the county of Buckingham.
To authorize the Potomac Coal Field Rail Road Com:

Warren and Hampsonic Cook of the Wellsburg Femals [Aves 26, nocs 7.]
To amend an act to incorporate the Wellsburg Femals Seminary, passed March 17th, 1851.
Bills on their second and first readings were advanced an examination control in.